

Initial ADS-B Observations

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Presentation Overview

- Overview of Raytheon ADS-B demonstrator
- Trials and initial results
- Levels of Equipage
- Observations

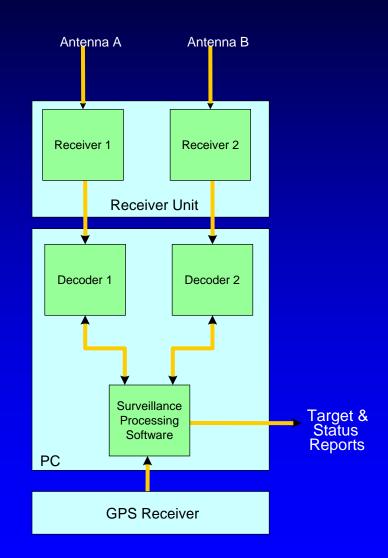


Overview of Raytheon ADS-B Demonstrator



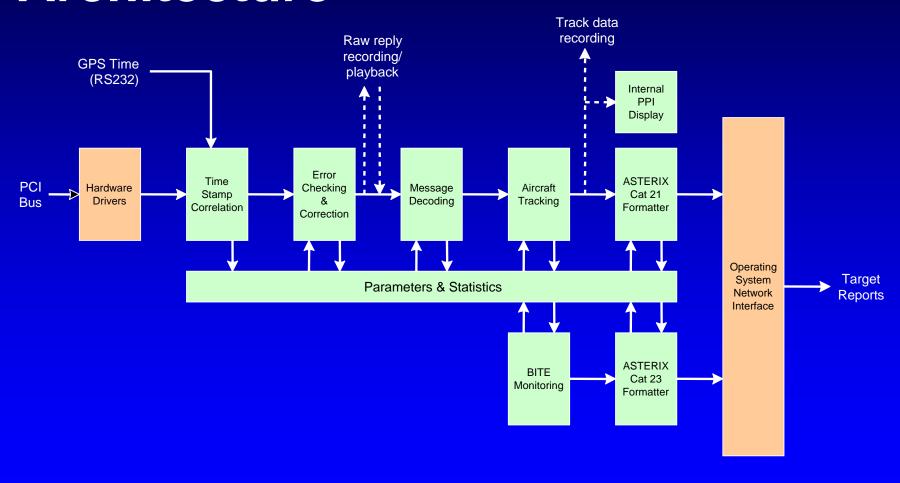
Demonstrator Hardware Architecture







Software Architecture





Trials and Initial Results:

Harlow, UK



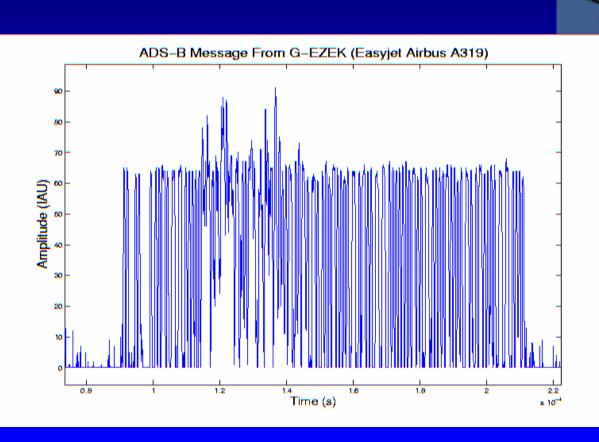
Harlow Antenna Configuration



- The antenna comprises two columns from our LVA antenna in a back-to-back configuration.
- This gives 360° of coverage.
- Each of the columns is fed into its own receiver / decoder channel.
- N-type connectors are used, allowing system performance to be evaluated with any standard antenna.

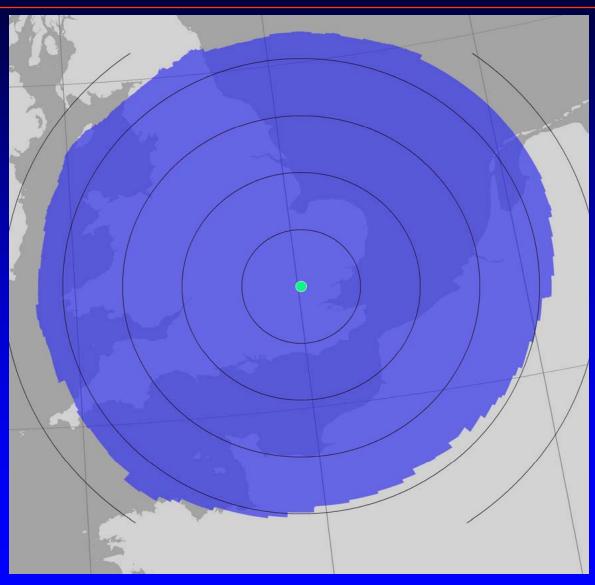


First Received Message at Harlow



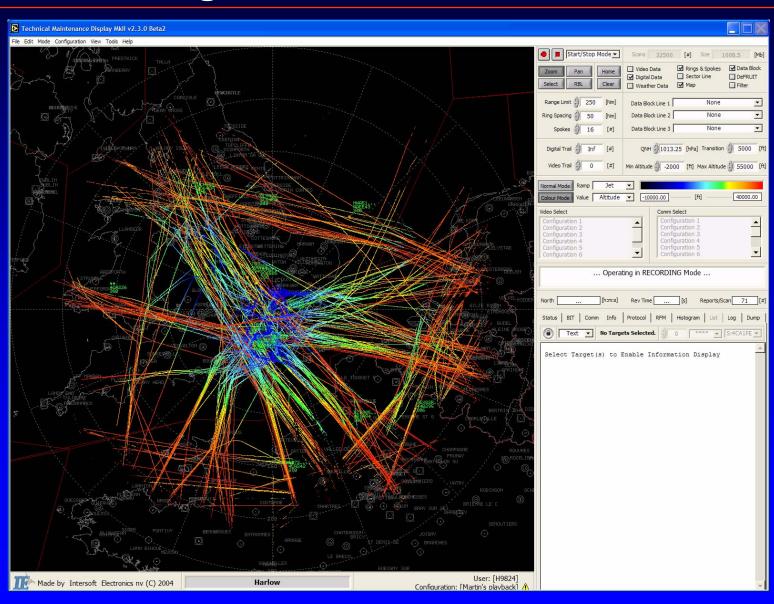
Predicted Coverage from Harlow at 37,000 feet.





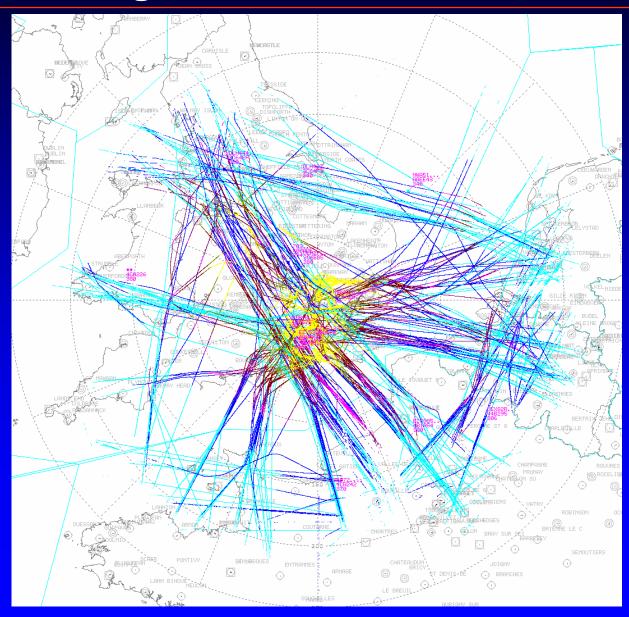


ADS-B Coverage from Harlow





ADS-B Coverage from Harlow





Trials and Initial Results:

Götzenhein, Germany



Götzenhein Antenna Configuration



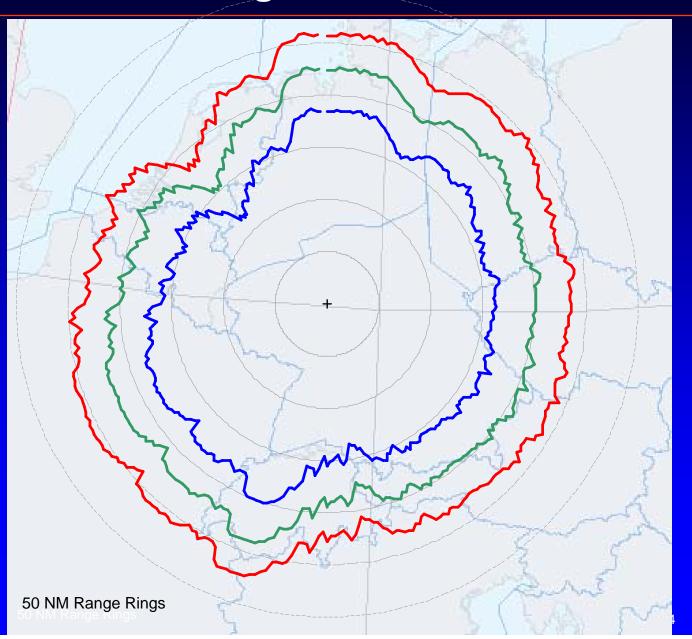
At Götzenhein the ADS-B antenna elements have been positioned either side of the tower for 360° coverage.



Götzenhein Predicted Coverage

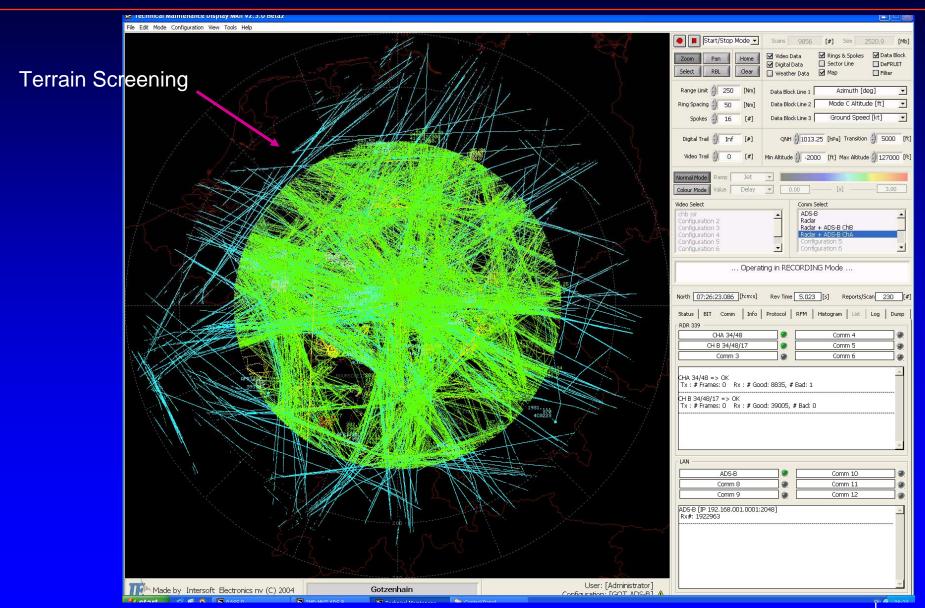
Götzenhein Coverage 20,000 ft







Götzenhein Radar and ADS-B Data



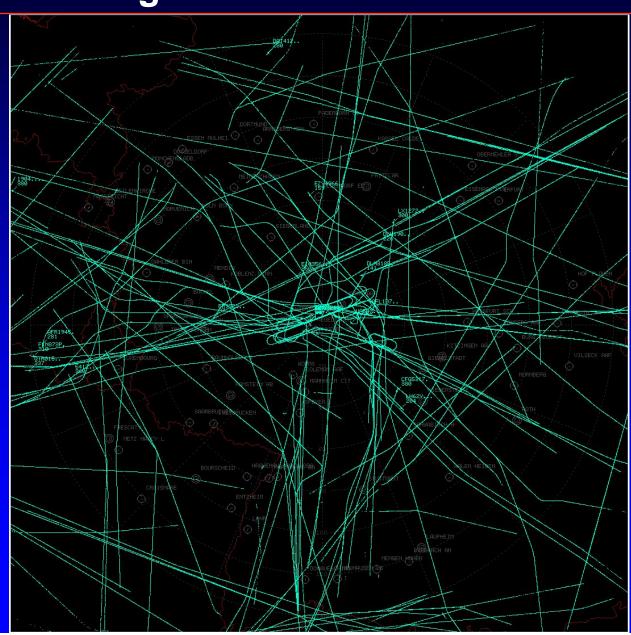


ADS-B Coverage to 250 NM



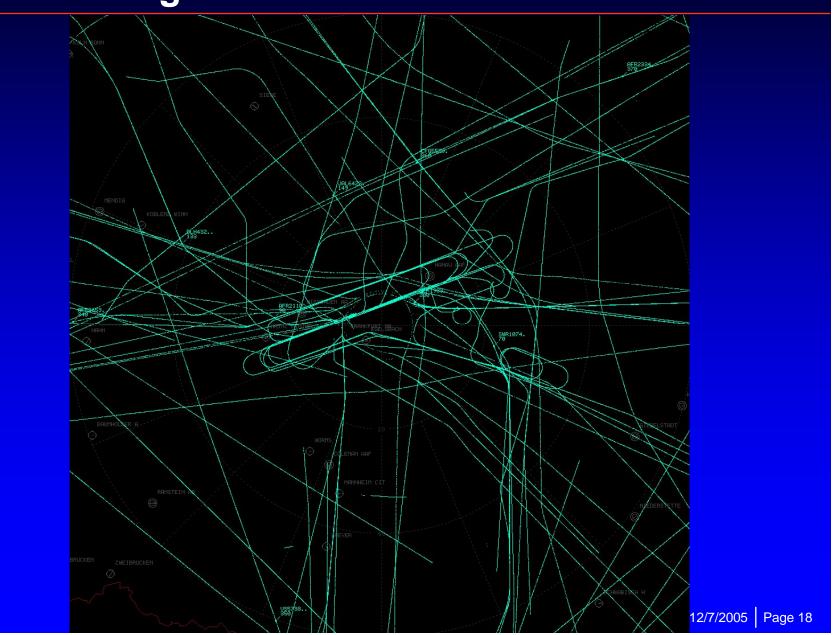


ADS-B Coverage to 150 NM





ADS-B Coverage to 60 NM





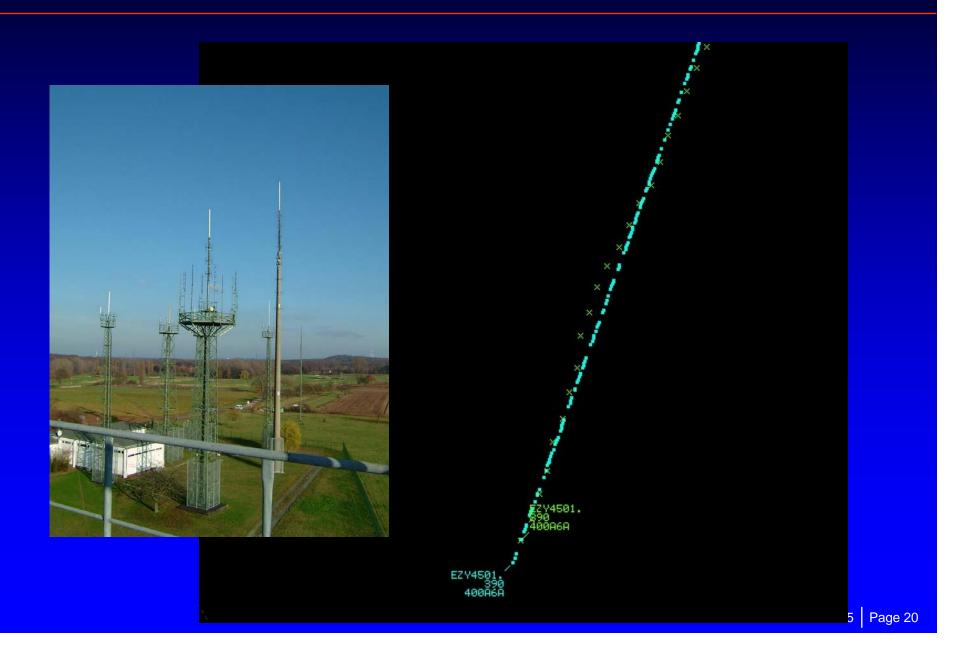
Radar and ADS-B Update Rates



The radar was rotating at 12 rpm (5 second update)



Radar - Site Effects



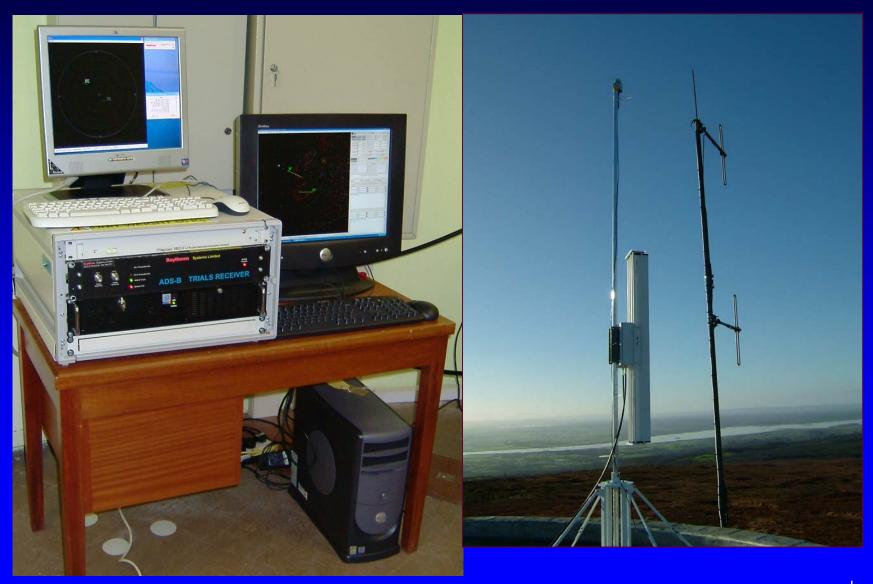


Trials and Initial Results:

Woodcock Hill, Ireland

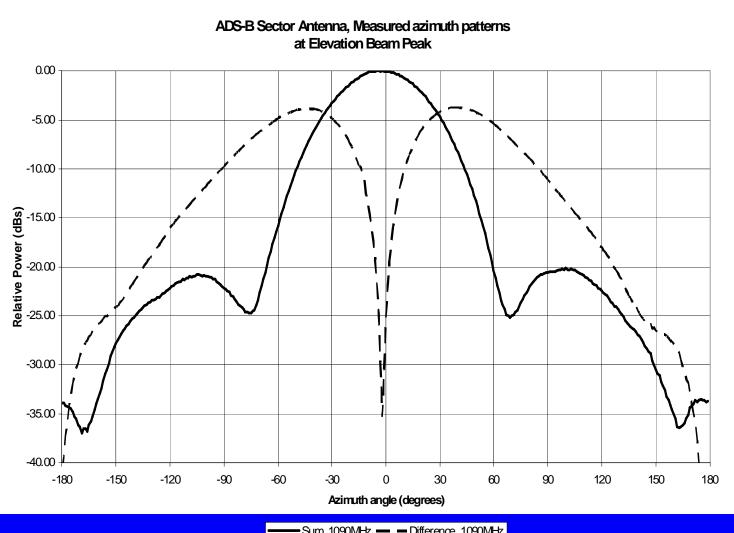


ADS-B Equipment at Woodcock Hill





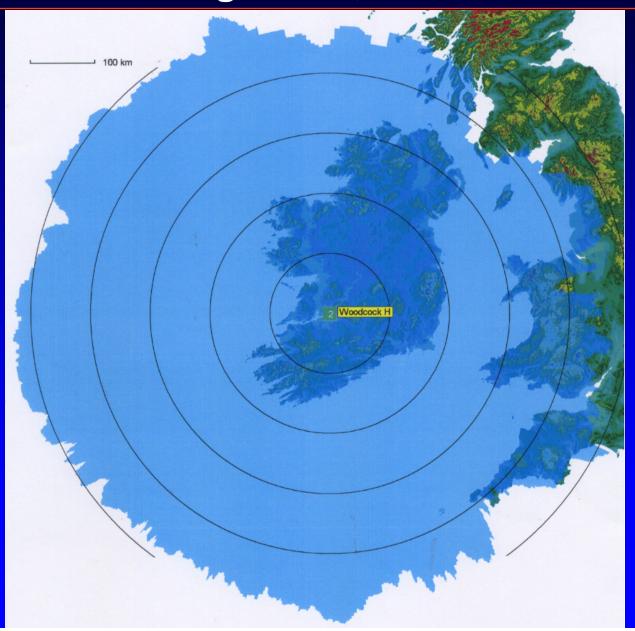
ADS-B Sector Antenna



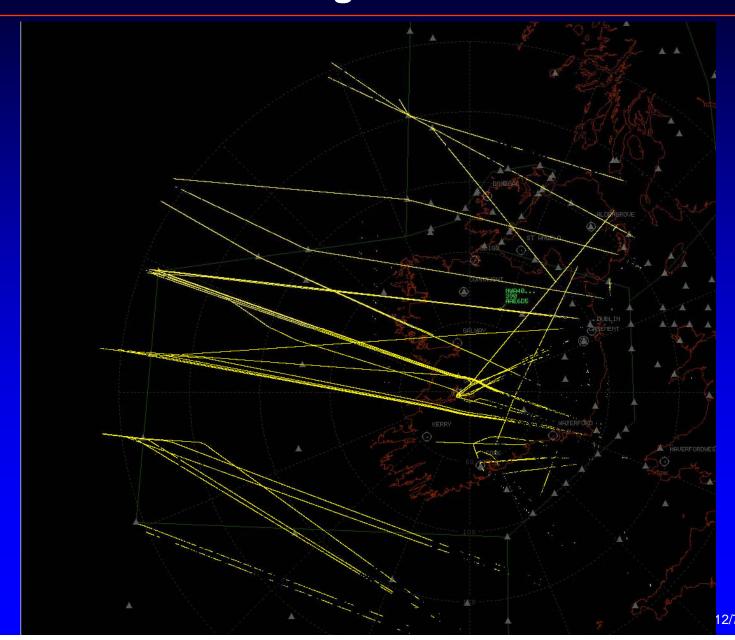




Predicted Coverage at 37,000 ft.

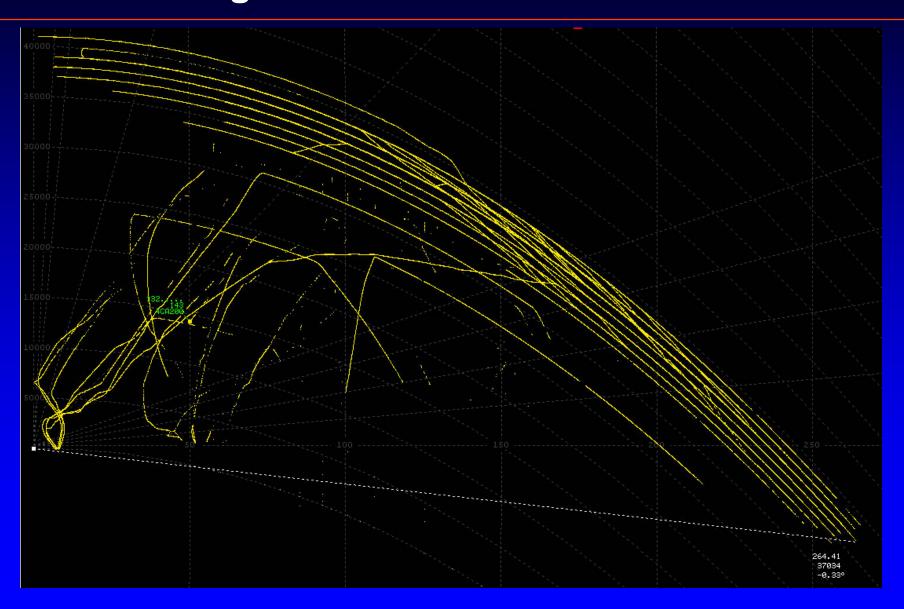


Sector Antenna Coverage from Woodcock Hill Scimited





ADS-B Coverage from Woodcock Hill





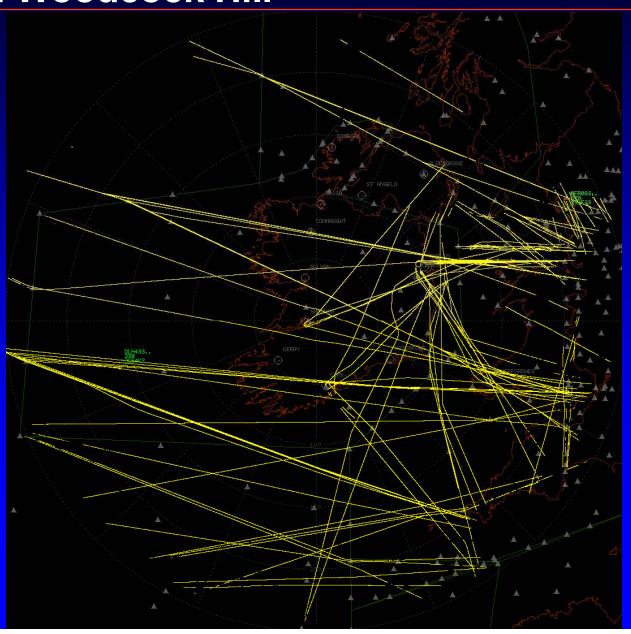
Back-to-Back Antenna Configuration



- The antenna comprises two columns from our LVA antenna in a back-toback configuration.
- This gives 360° of coverage.
- Each of the columns is fed into its own receiver / decoder channel.

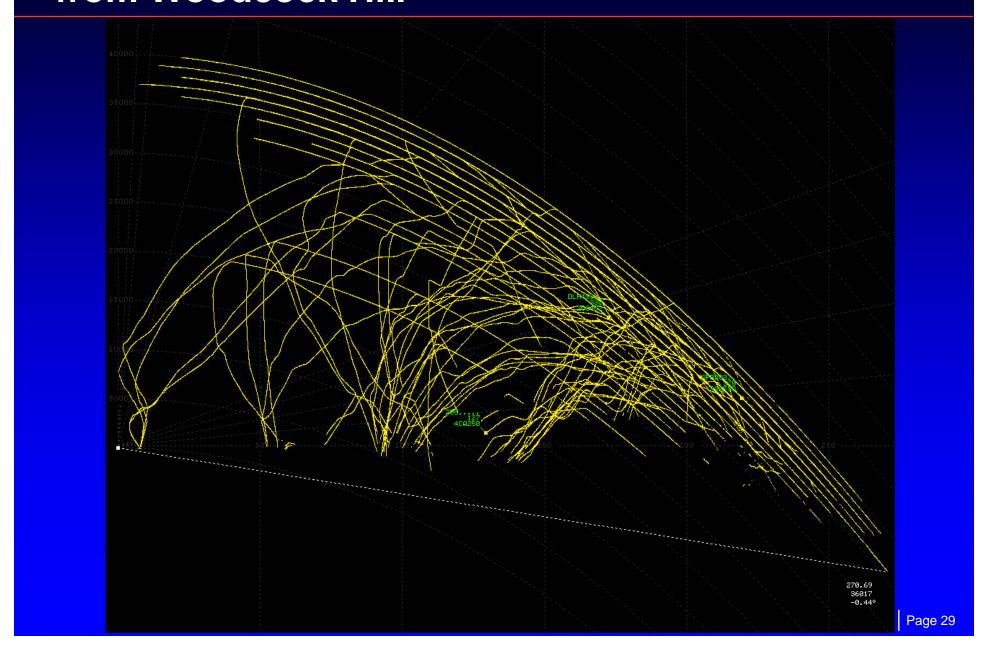
Back to Back Antenna Coverage from Woodcock Hill





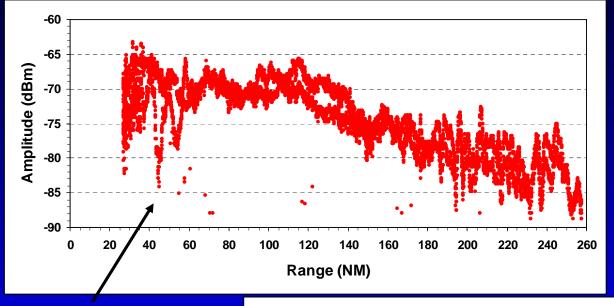
Back to Back Antenna Coverage from Woodcock Hill







Individual Aircraft R/A Plots

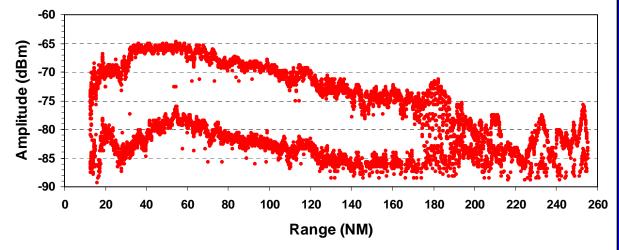


BA Outbound

Virgin Inbound

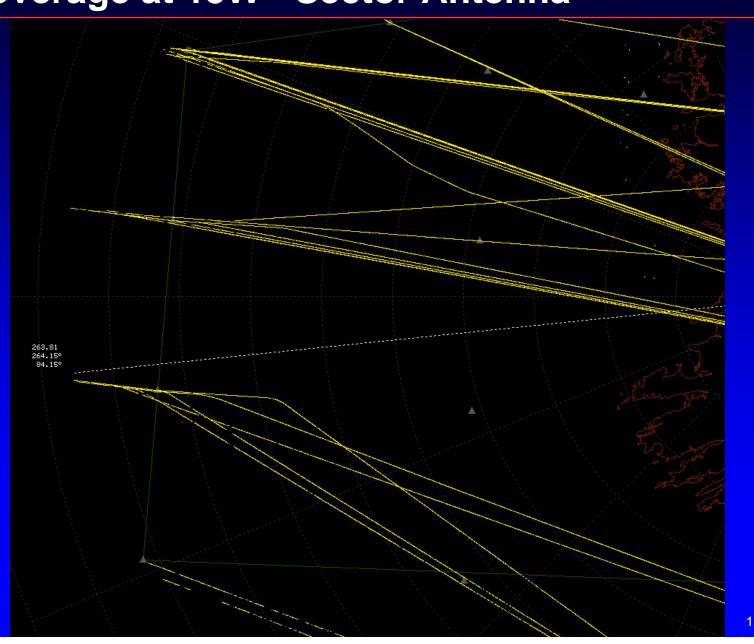
Aircraft Climbing

Aircraft Squitter alternately from the top and bottom antenna.



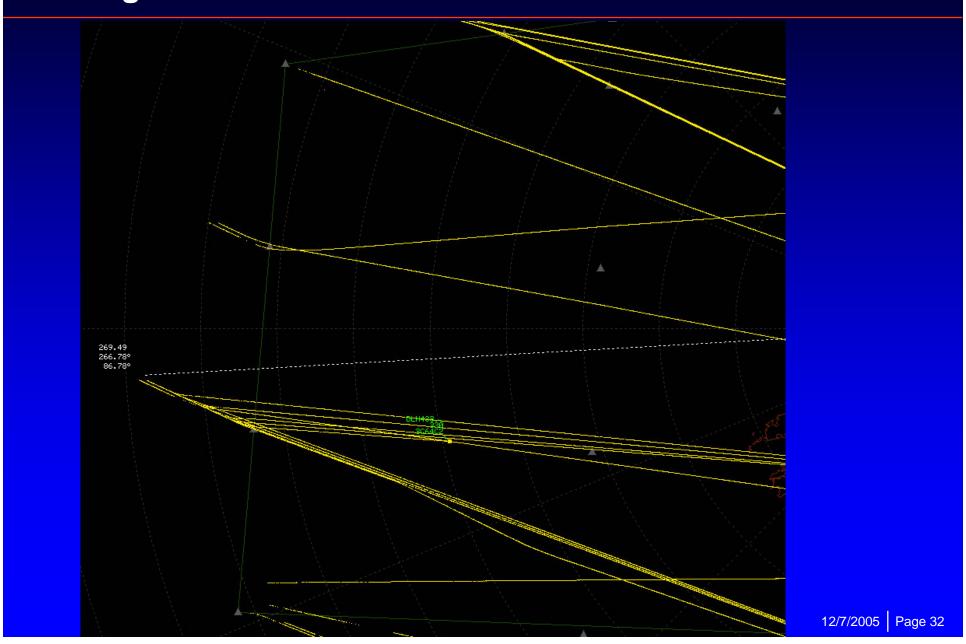


Coverage at 15W - Sector Antenna





Coverage at 15W - Back to Back Antenna





Trials and Initial Results:

Les Platons, Jersey



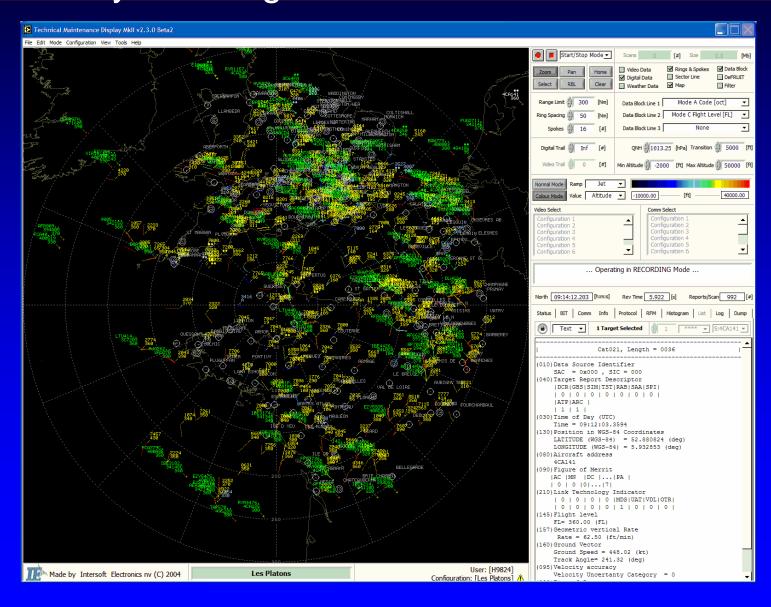
Jersey Antenna Configuration



The ADS-B antenna elements have been positioned either side of the tower for 360° coverage.



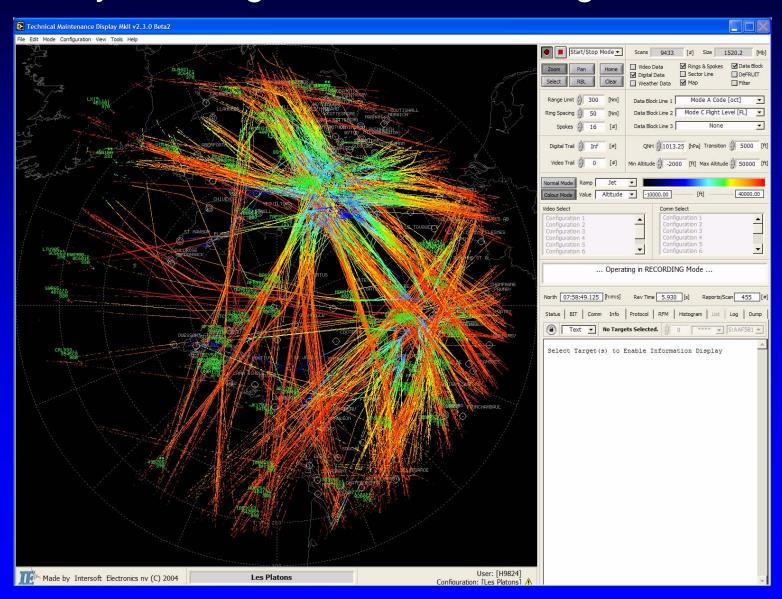
Jersey Coverage Volume



Yellow = MSSR Green = ADS-B



Jersey Coverage Volume – Overnight Plot

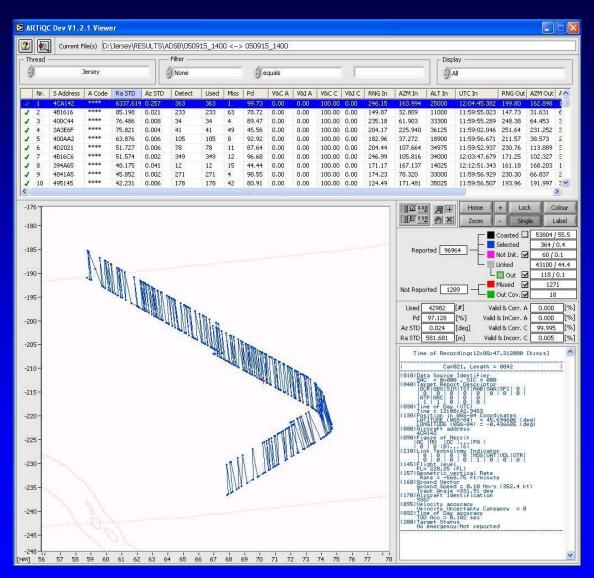




Observations



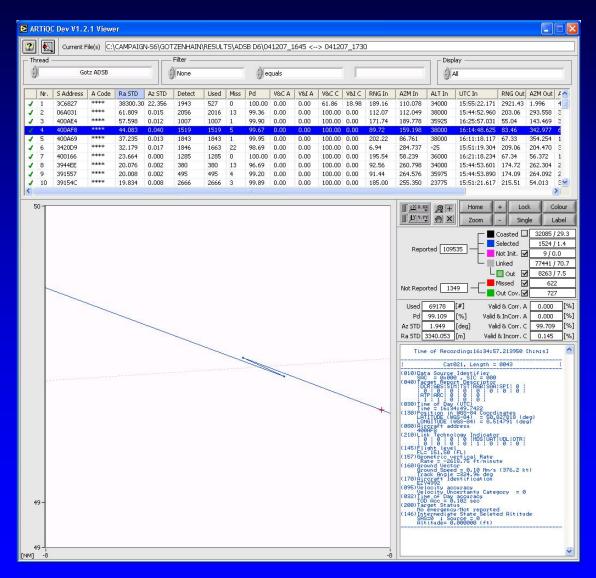
CPR Decoding Problems



- Three tracks were observed to have bad position probably caused by an odd/even CPR correlation error.
- Two of these events were caused by the same aircraft.



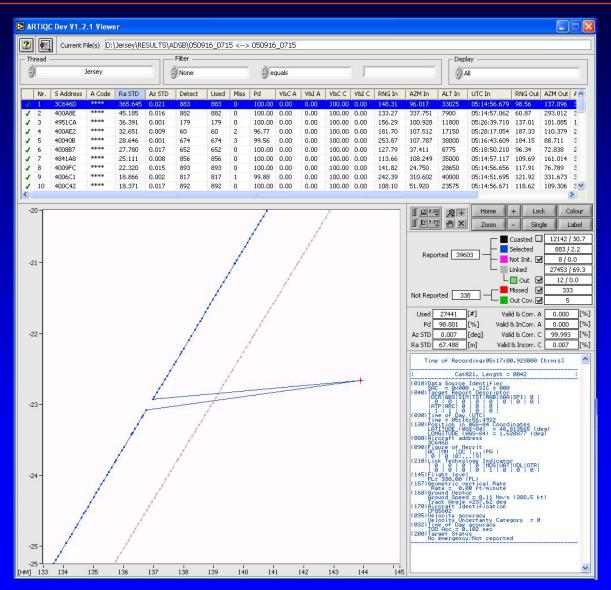
Incorrect Plot Sequence



- Some aircraft appeared to output plots out of sequence.
- This effect was limited to a few aircraft.



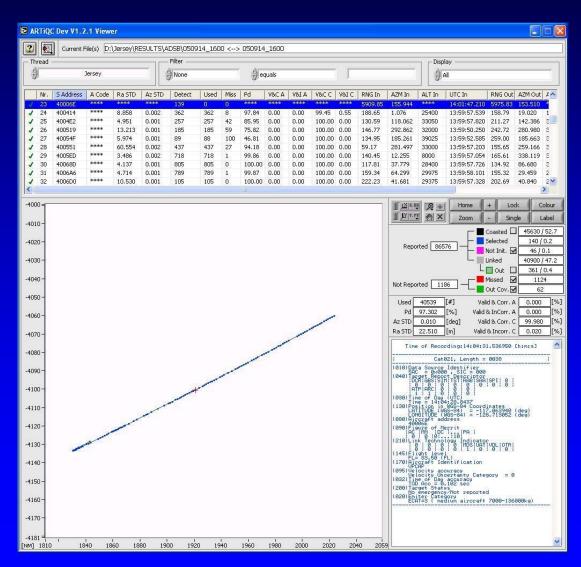
Incorrect Position Plot



- Very occasionally a plot was output in the wrong place.
- It is thought that this was a result of an incorrect error correction operation.
- This type of error is easy to detect and suppress (but the demonstrator deliberately does not do this).



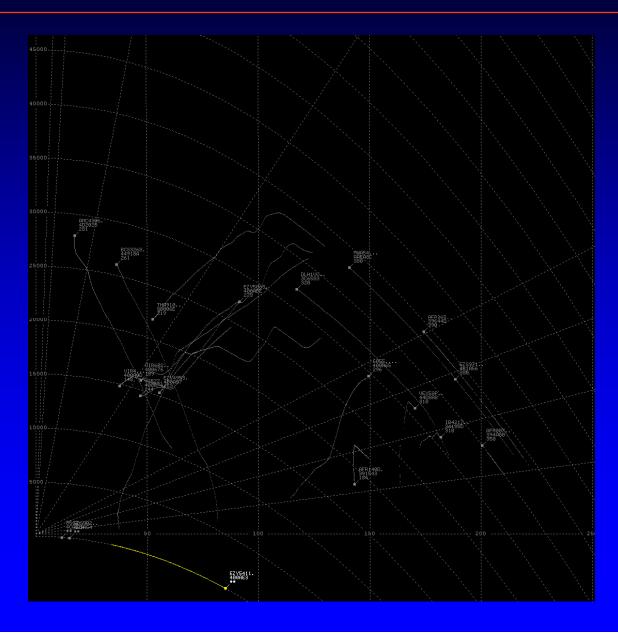
Continuously Incorrect Position



- One aircraft constantly reported a bad position.
- The track looks good on the face of it.



False "ON GROUND" Reporting



- One aircraft reported it was on the ground all the time.
- This problem was reported to the operator and was traced to the transponder control panel in the cockpit.
- The problem has now been fixed.



Summary

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- Around half of all commercial aircraft are transmitting valid ADS-B messages. (This was around 10% a year ago.)
- Most of the rest are transmitting extended squitters, but without valid position data.
- Some aircraft transmit INS / FMS position which seems to be up to 2 miles away from the correct position, but these aircraft ALL seem to transmit a low figure of merit.
- The number of transponders transmitting incorrect data is very low (<1%).
- Very few aircraft (<5?) are transmitting false information and reporting it as valid.